

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1860.

Secession.—The action of the authorities and people of South Carolina, confirmed by the Message of the Governor of that State to the Legislature, leaves us no longer room to doubt that the State of South Carolina will, in a short time, secede from the Union. One star in the hitherto glorious and united Constellation of our Country will "shoot madly from its sphere" -one stripe will be erased from that flag which has waved over us in glory and in triumph since the foundation of our present government. We do not pretend to foresee or to predict the results that may fellow this memorable event. In one view of the case, leaving out, for the present, all other considerations, we have a right to speak-and that is, touching the interests of Virginia in such a contingency. By no fault of hers, with all her feelings and sympathies enlisted against Northern aggression, with all her grievances, (far exceeding in wrong and enormity those felt or even complained of in South Carolina) pressing upon her, and whilst she was ready to unite in some course of action, first through the Constitution and the Laws, designed to redress those wrongs, and to procure, if possible, such guarantees or arrangements as would render them impossible for the future, or failing in this to resort to the last alternative, a sister State, without consulting her, without regarding her interests, without caring what evils and calamities may be brought upon her by hasty disunion action, and with the taunts, sneers, and revilings of her leading presses and leading public men, determines to break up the government, to dissolve the Union, and to precipitate all, friends and foes, South as well as North, into the unseen and unknown perils of a disserved Confederacy-the formation of separate independent, sovereign Republics-or it may be, into the horrors of a civil war! Of all calamities-be the last the farthest from us! Is this right? Is this just? Is this what Virginia had a right to expect? The voice of Virginia will be-No! Virginia, therefore, in this perilous extremity, assailed on the one hand by sectional and aggressive movements, and assailed on the other hand, by unfriendly, inconsiderate, and probably destructive movements, will consult now her own true interests, with a due and proper regard to the interests and feelings of others-and, as she will resist aggression or invasion of her rights, so will she not allow any other State, and least of all, after what has happened, South Carolina, to force her into any measure, to hitch her to any course, to lead her to any determination, or to drive her to any alliances or any terms, but those she herself proposes or voluntarily and heartily adopts.

THE LAW .- A writer in the Baltimore Sun says, that the Supreme Court, has, in two cases, settled what the law is:

"The case of Priggs vs. State of Pennsylvania decides all the personal liberty laws of the Northern Stafes to be unconstitutional as far as they impede or embarrass the reclamation of fugitive slaves by their owners. This decision affects chattel property.

The decision in the Dred Scott case, establishes, in the plainest language, the equality of all the States, in the Territories of the Union, and sanctions the right of slaveholders to carry slave property into such Territories, free from any hindrance by either Congress or the Territorial Legislatures."

The law being thus settled, let it be carried out, and enforced by the General Government; and let all the States in the Union conform to it. Let the States who will not obey and enforce the law, be those "out of the Union."

Suppose the exhortations, the advice, and the counsels of the Constitutional Union men -the Whigs-of the country, had been followed, and BELL and EVERETT elected to the posts for which they were candidates! How different would have been the situation of the country, to what it now is! The North acquiescing-the South contented-the West rejoicing. Harmony and conciliation would have been inaugurated-the constitution uphold-the laws enforced-the Union preserved. There would have been no Secession, nor thought of it, out of South Caroline-and that State would have been shamed by its sisters into quietness. Four years of such an administration! Who can calculate the good to the country, likely to result from it! Thousands upon thousands who did not vote for Bell and Everett, now wish they had done so, and elected these National Conservative men!

Americans abroad in Europe-what will they say, now, to the abolitionists, the monarchists, the contemners and despisers of fore the election. Let the record of the porepublican liberty and republican government? The monarchists of Europe have always contended that a republican govern- Douglas stands with an immense vote, and ment could not exist long any where—and | where does the Breckinridge party stand? that in America, it would, eventually, be a They have bursted the Democratic party failure. They always predicted the dissolation of our government. Well, what answer is to be given to them? Freemen of the United States, answer.

If our greatest men have passed from arang us-spared the sad scenes of these latter days-the people yet exist! We have fuith and confidence yet in the people of Virginia, at least. They, as a mass, are patriotic-they do not wish to see the Union dissolved either by Massachusetts or South Carolina. Let them hold fast to their integrity. "They save all, who save the States united," and their rights secured.

A woman was frozen to death near Pittsburg, last Saturday night,

ty, Va., was held at Staunton, on Monday last-Alex, H. H. Stuart in the Chair, and John L. Peyton Secretary. Resolutions prepared by a committee were presented by Hugh W. Sheffey, and passed by large majorities. These resolutions declare that the Constitution should be maintained;-that the Union should be regarded as "the palladium of our political safety;" that any organizations in other States calculated to impair our rights or disturb our peace, are inconsistent with the tranquility of the Union; that as yet, there has been no such palpable, deliberate and dangerous exercise of power, on the part of the General Government, hostile to our rights as to justify a State to interpose her State authority, and that secession is no remedy for the wrong now complained of; and that the election of Lincoln, though to be deplored and deprecated is not cause for dissolution or secession. The resolutions farther declare that if the aggressive acts of certain of the non-slaveholding States are not repealed, or are persisted in, they must increase and strengthen the disunion sentiment already fearfully on the increase; and that no permanent Union can be maintained without strict observance of the Constitution and a ust enforcement of all laws and obligations. An appeal is made to the North to cease agitation and to be just; and to the Cotton States to pause before they act as rashly as some of them now threaten, and involve the country in the evils of a dissolution of the Government; and the Senator and Delegates from the county are instructed to use their best endeavors to "keep Virginia to her moorings as the Flag Ship of the Union." A resolution introduced by Mr. G. H. Skinner in favor of a State Convention was rejected.

A meeting of the people of Augusta Coun-

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.-Leonard Scott & Co., New York, publish their annual advertisement of their Reprints of the leading British periodicals. No one who can conveniently afford it, and who desires to keep up with the current of thought in the most cultivated circles, on topics connected with literature, science, history, (past and present,) the fine arts, &c., ought to deny himself these publications. The Edinburgh Review is the oldest of the four reprinted. It is the old Whig organ, started some sixty years ago by Jeffrey, Brougham, and Sidney Smith. It is still conducted with great vigor, being at present edited by Mr. Reeve. The London Quarterly, at present under the management of the Rev. W. Elwyn, was originally established and carried on by Southey, Scott, Lockbart, &c., to fight the Edinburgh with its own weapons. It now defends Conservative principles, and upholds the Established Church of England. The Westminster Review is conducted with ability, but it is gion, almost to Christianity itself. The North British Review, in its religious aspects, is the antipodes of the Westminster. It may be looked upon as the representative of Free Church Presbyterian orthodoxy. Blackwood's Magazine, the staunch organ of British Tories, has a large circulation in England. It generally contains, besides political and miscellaneous articles, &c., a serial novel of first class ability, by such writers as Warren, Bulwer, the authoress of "Adam Bede," &c. The beginning of the year is a favorable time to subscribe for those publica-

The Secessionists, instanter, have their allies at the North a of the Republican journals think that outh Carolina is the only State that will secede, and they say "let her go in peace." The New York Tribune thinks that the Cotton States all intend to secede and form a Confederacy. "They should and would be allowed to do so," for to coerce them to remain would be 'contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independencecontrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based," says the Tribune.

The Baltimore Exchange says: "Those of the Northern journals, which have begun to realize the seriousness of the agitation now prevailing throughout the country, have at last so far given heed to the complaints of the South, as to enter upon the examination and discussion of its grievances. It is to be regretted that some of them have not approached the subject in a more candid spirit. for unless the North and South deal fairly and frankly with each other, there is not the | Judge Laney's mind, that he has an intention slightest hope that a reconciliation will ever of resigning. be effected between them."

The project of a grand Confederacy between all the South and Central American States is again on the tapis, and seems to be gathering strength. Whilst we are "breaking up," other nations feel that "union is

In accordance with the wishes of the citizens of Fredericksburg, Mr. Slaughter, the Mayor of that city, has appointed this day to be observed there, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

No body knows what reliance is to be placed upon the despatch from Kansas, published vesterday, signed by a man who calls himself Hutchinson. It may be bogus-as | Pendleton 400 much of the Kansas news is.

We have received from the Patent Office the volumes on Arts and Manufactures, just

We have received the report of the Discussion at Warrenton, on Monday last, which we will publish in our next.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION .- In view of the popular vote we can now join the Donglasites in asking the Breckinridge men, what they think of their crushing boasts bepular vote answer.

What a failure was the whole Breck movement on the political chessboard .-

If Douglas beat Breckinridge two and a half times, and yet labored under the charge that he was the weak candidate, what would have been the vote of Breekinridge had it been koown, as it is now, that he would poll but a little over 400,000 votes, under all the adventitious aids that could be brought to bear in his behalf? Who can answer?— Fred. Herald.

AN ANSWER .- The President of one of the Banks of this city, who has few superiors as an intelligent man or a sound financier, expresses his conviction that, during the present financial crisis this city has aiready lost fifty millions of dollars. A depressed Republican earnestly inquired of him "when this decline in stocks was going to stop?"—

Sire to do so may manufacture and vend and this decline in stocks was going to stop?"—

He replied, "Never! until you repeal all your their limits to whatever Liberty Bills, and give the South their ted States, within their limits, to whatever rights."-N. T. Journal of Commerce.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

The Census Bureau is in receipt of returns from all the States, South Carolina included; in a few scattered districts, however, some are withheld for correction: The returns of the Territory of New Mexico are now on their way to Washington, and those of Utah and Kansas have only in part come to hand. In all cases, one excepted, laws have heretofore been passed to extend the time for taking the census. As to the present one, the returns have been rendered within a shorter period than ever before, but not in time to enable the Secretary to communicate to Congress, at the commencement of the session, the enumeration of the inhabitants and the new representative apportionment.

We mentioned a few days ago that a case on trial in the Circuit Court of Prince George's county, Md., before J. B. Hance, esq., special judge, in which the Rev. Harvey Stanley, an Episcopal clergyman, brought a suit to recover \$5,000 damages from Marcus Du Val, esq., for libel. The defendant conducted his own case. The case excited considerable interest, and we learn the jury has given a verdict in favor of the plantiff.

George B. Wynan's telegraph operator at the City Hall, in New York, died suddenly on Monday. The news was announced to his mother, who has been for a year past acting in the capacity of housekeeper to Mayor Wood .- After a few moments, she remarked that she would go with the messengers to the house of her son; and turning round to go out of the room, her strength failed her and she fell to the floor lifeless.

A lady who lives near Lockport, Ill., lost her husband, two sons and a brother by the Lady Elgin disaster. Five years ago she lost three children by the cholera. Fifteen months ago she lost a daughter. Out of seven children she has one and only one child left. In penury and poverty and pinching want, she lives, destitute of clothing, almost, with a cheerless shelter and a heart full of

The total cotton crop of North Carolina, for the last year, was one hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and seven bales, valued at nine million dollars. This is more than ever before produced in the State by twenty-five per cent. The next supposed, will reach as high as two hundred

A singular case, involving the right of an owner of property to occupy the sidewalk in front, is to be tried in New York. The plaintiff is the owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. and was removed from the sidewalk by the police on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. He therefore brings a charge of assault and hattery against Superintendent Kennedy and other officials.

Miss C. Cushman, in eight weeks has realized within a few hundred of \$10,000, making her income, if measured in the same proortion, more than double that of the Presicome higher than that of our Secretaries of

The trial of Francis Wilson and Gilmore Hull, for kidnapping a colored man named John Brown, taking him to Baltimore, and offering him for sale, some months ago, took place at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, last week. They were convicted, and sentenced to five years each in the prison of that

The Cincinnati papers note the death of Jackson Thrope, and remark that he was probably at the period of his death one of the fleshiest men in the United States. He attained at one time during his life the great weight of four hundred and ten pounds, and he has not in three years past weighed less than three hundred and sixty pounds.

Since the year 1836 no less than forty-three newspapers have been started in New York city, and after a brief career have faded. Some were political, some literary, and some religious. It is impossible to estimate the | ing mill in Caroline. amount of capital which was sunk in these

The banks of Frederick city. Md., except the Frederick Town Savings Institution, following the example of those in Baltimore, have temporarily suspended specie payment.

The Bank of Gettysburg, Pa., has also suspended, but redeems its \$5 bills. The correspondents of the New York press repeat the story of Judge Taney's resignation. It is denied by those most likely to know

It is estimated that on the 1st of January 1861, there will be over four hundred miles of railroad in Texas, and still the work has but just fairly commenced.

The schooner Fleetwood, at New York, from Para, brings a family of fourteen anacondas, some of them larger than any heretofore seen in this country.

THE TENTH LEGION .- The Tenth Legion of Democracy, it will be seen by the following, gave a majority for Bell over Breckinridge of nearly 2,500, and over Douglas of nearly 3,000. And even adding the vote of Douglas and Breckinridge together, Bell is in a minority of only 1300 in the famed Tenth Legion. The following is the vote:

Rockbridge	344	643	120
Rockingham	676	1354	88
Shenandouh	1883	166	42
Hardy	. 333	74	86
Highland	170	255	21
Bath		22	22
			0.24
	4182	3747	660
SEVEN	TH DIST	RICT.	
YELLOW DOWN TO THE	Breck.	Beil	Dougla
Alexandria	565	1012	151
Fairfax		691	91
Prince William		243	26
Fauquier		289	39
Rappahannock	409	491	30
Culpeper		526	19
Orange	475	427	12
Stafford	. 402	404	165
King George		184	37
Spotsylvania		599	257
	5545	5566	827
Lincoln received	2 vot	es in Al	exandri

and I in Fauquier, a total of 94.

A WORD TO NEW ENGLAND .- There is one matter that seems to have been universally overlooked during the present crisis, which is really of inestimable importance. It concerns all the Northern States, but especially | Nor should it be forgotten that the venerated New England, which is interested to ten times, nay, perhaps twenty times, the extent of any other section of the Union.

It is this: Immediately upon the occurrence of the Secession, every Patent Right now held will become almost, if not entirely worthless. The secession States will, of course, be freed from the restrictions of the United States Patent laws, and all who deextent they may choose.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The steamers City of Baltimore and Araoia have arrived, bringing dates to the 17th, by the latter. The Liverpool cotton market opened firm but closed very dull, at irregular prices. The sales of the week amounted to 14,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and 3,000 bales for export. All qualities have slightly declined, and lower qualities 1(0)3. Middling qualities have declined 1d. Business was almost suspended by the advance of bank rates. The sales of Friday were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs closed dull. Provisions closed dull .-Consols closed at 92% (a)931 for money and

The steamer Leinster, which was announced to leave Galway on the 20th for Boston, will not be ready to sail at that time, and there will be no Galway boat until the steamer Prince Albert, which is announced for the 18th of December.

No news had been received of the Prince of Wales' squadron, and the steamer Himilaya had gone in search of the Prince .-

Other vessels were also preparing to leave. A report had been revived that Count Thousenel would soon quit the French for-

The fermation of a French reserve squadron, to be ready in the spring has been positively announced. It is said that the representatives of France

and England recommended the King of Naples to abandon the contest. Count Farini has been appointed Vicerov of Naples. A new Council has been appointed including Count Poerio, and Garibaldi

has been appointed General-in-Chief of the reached England. Commercial affairs there were in a rather more favorable condition .-The shipments of gold for the month to Engand amounted to 130,000 ounces.

A seaman on board the ship Jeremiah Thompson, at Liverpool, had been so brutally beaten by the boatswain that death ensued. The latter jumped overboard and was

A subscription has been started in England with a view of presenting Captain Wilson of the brig Minnie Scheffer, a picture as a token of appreciation of his conduct in the rescue of the passengers and crew of the steamer Connaught.

It is stated that the circumstances attending the Orange demonstrations in Canada, year's crop, ending in August, 1861, it is on the recent visit of the Prince of Wales. are to be brought before Parliament early in the session.

The drain upon the Bank of France continues to become more active, and should it continue a rise on the rate of discount by the Bank of England to 51 per cent, will be decided upon by Thursday.

The London Times has no doubt that the Allies have taken and occupied Pekin, and that they will hold possession of it the whole

A correspondent of the New York Times writes from Kingston, Jam., under date of October 31st: - "I regret to state that yellow fever is making havoc among the unfortunate European seamen of Her Majesty's Navy dent of the United States. Mr. Forrest gets | island have been, for some time, free from even a shade still better terms, and even the presence of the destroyer, and would many stock actors receive a steady yearly in- have continued so but for the arrival of a man-of-war steamer, whose crew had been decimated by the disease."

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A party of gentlemen in Richmond have in contemplation the formation of a volunteer battalion, to be armed with double-barrel shot guns, five-shooters and bowie-knives. and to be subject to the call of the Governor whenever the rights of the State are invaded. If the plan is carried out the battalion will uniform in Richmond-made goods.

The Superintendent of the R. F. & P. Railroad Company gives notice that the Agents of that Company are instructed not to receive any monies in payment of freights and fares but Virginia bankable funds and The Tappahaunock Southerner contradicts

the reported arrest of R. W. Franklin, in Caroline county, for uttering incendiary lan-guage. It says Mr. F. is a true Virginian, and that he has recently purchased a flour-

Falmouth, on Friday night, fired a salute of 33 guns to celebrate the glorious fact and give emphasis to the announcement that Virginia had gone for Bell and Everett. The Whig gain in Stafford county is almost the measure of the majority in the State.

According to the report of the Auditor, the nett earnings of the Richmond and Danville Railroad for the year ending 30th of September, 1860, amounted to \$249,340. -The excess of gross earnings over last year

The Lynchburg Virginian of yesterday says:-"The trial of Wm. W. Hardwicke was concluded vesterday evening, and the jury being unable to agree were adjourned over until this morning."

The "Planter" has been employed by the Chesapeake Steamboat Company and placed on the route to Fredericksburg in the place of the "Selden." The "Planter" made her first trip last week.

The Tappahannock (Va.) Southerner states that a citizen of King William, by the name of Mundy, "fell among thieves" in Richmond last week, and was relieved of about \$4,000.

The farm in Jefferson county, offered for sale by Mr. Isaac Dust, "for the heirs" has been sold at sixty dollars per acre to Mr. John Ruse, of Loudoun county.

The farm of the late Major S. Chancellor. in Spottsylvania, containing about 1100 acres. was sold on Monday for \$12.000 cash-to 259 Mr. N. Fitzbugh, of Fairfax county, Va. A grand mass meeting of all those who are in favor of the Union will be held at Fin-

castle on the second Monday in December. Old Fred Underwood, the subject of Song, died in Lynchburg during the past week .-He was upwards of a hundred years old.

Washington City.-The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes :- "How little Washington looks as if there would be a break up! There stands the Capitol, high raised on its original beautiful eminence, expanding its broad dimensions and graceful proportions to the admiring view. slowly approaching its finish, when the majestic figure of Liberty will crown its doine. and silently witnessing the expenditure of millions from a united people for the consolidation of their great political temple .-Lincoln received 2 votes in Alexandria Other edifices, too, the work on all of which ascity, and 12 at the county preginct, 24 votes sumes the perpetuity of the Union, are in Fairfax, (19 of them at Fairfax, (19 of them at Fairfax, among which I must be some member or members of this class; and with many other new and beautiful styles in Rept Treco and French Beaver CLOTH, in prices from \$3.50 to \$26, to which we ask the attention ria Other edifices, too, the work on all of which as-55 in Prince William, (all at Occoquan;) mention the elegant Treasury building, the who has been robbing the houses of citizens, south end of which presents exquisite speci- and firing upon them when detected, covered mens of solid architecture. The Corinthian up his crimes while loitering on the other side columns, which adorn the portice and parts of of the river in the day time, and was afforded the interior, are indeed to be admired for shelter, in at least one instance, by pretendtheir exceeding beauty and the unrivalled el- ing that he was a fugitive from service .- Alegance of the workmanship upon them .- | bany (N. Y.) Argus. Senate Chamber has been metamorphosed

Senate Chamber has been metamorphosed into a fine court room, where the scales of justice will be held in future years.

HEAVY GOODS.—We have just received a superior lot of 3-4 and 6-4 Fuited Cloths, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 heavy Linseys, Bed and Servants Blankets, Osnabergs and Domestics. With many other goods adapted to the season.

West End, King-street, Alexandria, Virginia, JOHN KLEIN, Proprietors.

HAVING made the most approved and modern of a pure LAGER BEER, persons ordering from me can rely upon getting the bestarticle. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Address as above.

Blankets, Osnabergs and Domestics. With many other goods adapted to the season.

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TOWN. BOWLING, TOWN. B G. K. WITMER & BRO.

No. 5. South Wharves. nov 14 nov 23

Movements for the Union.

The citizens of Louisville, of all parties, held a large meeting on Monday night, and passed resolutions, deploring the election of President of the United States upon sec- kets, 2,600 rifles, 2,300 sabres, and batteries tional issues; declaring that Kentucky has a numbering 250 pieces, besides cayalry equipcommon interest with all slaveholding States; ments and other useful articles; whereupon that she don't despair of justice within the the Enquirer figures up the cost of organiz-Union, as both houses of Congress are op- ing a military force and declares that "100. posed to the newly elected Executive; that | 000 men are ready to spring to arms at the Kentucky will insist upon the repeal of the sound of the first gun." The Enquirer, in Northern statutes nullifying the Fugitive conclusion, says: "The Governor, the Adiu-Slave law; appealing to the Southern States not to desert the common cause of the South within the Union; and, resolving that Kentucky will stand by the Union till aggressions for the worst if the worst should come .on her constitutional rights become more in- What we havn't got, we have the power to tolerable than revolution.

A plan for adjusting the question of State rights is gravely put forth in the Washington States by a "Citizen," whom the editor introduces as "venerable and prominent."-The proposition is that a vessel and cargo. owned in New York, be introduced into Charleston harbor, and evade the payment of duties and customs; that the United States Marshal shall then seize and attempt to confiscate both vessel and cargo: that a case be then made out for an "amicable appeal" tothe Supreme Court, and that the decision be regarded as satisfactory by "all fair-minded parties." "Citizen" thinks that the Supreme Court would then be in a position to decide definitely upon the right of a State to set up for herself. This proposition is submitted to President Buchanan "with great defer- | rights."

There is no truth in the various rumors that Judge Wayne has made any public committals concerning the secession movement in Georgia. All his sympathies are Melbourne dates to September 25 have with the Union feeling, though he does not consider it becoming in his position, and in the excited state of feeling among his own people, to take any political part now .-Every Judge on the Supreme bench is for the Union, although much pressure of sectional sentiment has been brought to bear on Judge Campbell with a view of inducing him to resign. If Alabama should proceed to the threatened extremity, he may feel himself compelled to retire.

The New York World says:-"We are in receipt of a private letter from Vermont, announcing that a movement has been made in its Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty laws on its statute book, and that this movement will probably be successful. An argument in its favor, made before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, has been furnished us, and we give it in another column. We earnestly hope that this measure of duty and conciliation will prevail."

Senator James M. Mason, of Virginia, in recent speech, referring to the contingency of Lincoln's election, declared that "be should take his seat as a Senator to support and defend the Constitution, the rights and intergrity of the State, and when they could no longer be maintained, he should render pack to her the high trust reposed in him by Virginia, trusting to her wisdom and patriotism in that exigency to do the best."

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the speech of the Hon, A. H. Stephens with the comment that if the people of the Northern States will come promptly and squarely up to the doctrine of that speech, and govern their action accordingly, the clouds which have gathered over our country so dark and portentous, may even yet disappear without an explosion. Let the experiment be

On Tuesday four young men from one of the Southern cities promenaded Baltimore street, in Baltimore, wearing cockades of the Palmetto State style upon the left side of their slouched hats. They visited nearly all the principal hotels, and attracted considerable attention. In the afternoon a much larger number of persons were observed wearing upon their breasts a small Union cockade, made of red, white and blue satin ribbon, and adorned in the centre with a small gilt

A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, a large slaveholder, proclaims secession as treason, and takes quite a hopeful view of the Union for that locality.

A letter from North Carolina published in the National Intelligencer says:- "South Carolina will undoubtedly secede; but some of the upper districts, such as York, Greenville, Lancaster, Spartanburg, and perhaps others, if the issue were fairly made, would oppose it by a majority; that is, they would oppose separate State secession; but all are sure for co-operation and secession. North Carolina will stand by the Constitutional Union, I feel certain, by a large majority."

The Nashville (Tenn.) Union and American, a Breckinridge Democratic journal, warmly remonstrates against the precipitate the Gulf States in their proposed secession

The Lynchburg Virginian boldly meets the secession issue:-"So long as the bones of Washington, Jefferson, Henry, Madison, and their illustrious compatriots who cemented this Union, mingle with her soil, Virginia will be true to her ancient tradition and to their memories. She will never desert the Union with its hallowed associations, until she shall have exhausted every effort at compromise."

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN ENGLAND .- The English cotton spinners are said to have made an immense amount of money during the past year, and at the latest dates from the manufacturing districts, at the beginning of November, were still working on orders, at high prices, which called for the utmost capacity of their machinery; and were demanding for new contracts 1d. to 1d. a pound advance on yarns and cloths, to cover the rise in cotton. The late purchase of cotton at Liverpool had been made by speculators, and the manufacturers held a much larger stock than usual at this season, having taken advantage of the depressed state of the cotton market for some months previous, while the price in England was below that ruling in our cotton ports, and at the same time the spinners were full of money, from the great profitableness of their trade. The Liverpool Times says: The cotton manufacture is becoming the greatest power in England-perhaps the world. The men engaged in it are making fortunes almost by a leap. In wealth they far exceed the old feudal aris-

Bogus Fugitive SLAVES .- Our State is overrun with lazy, dishonest negroes, who find the credulity of the abolitionists a good cleak for their propensities. Scarcely a week passes that we do not meet with paragraphs | The Camilla, the Arab, in our exchanges detailing the operations of The Romeo, the Zouave. some member or members of this class; and The Richard, the English Sack, the French Sack.

LAGER BEER BREWERY.

WHEAT & BRO.

Movements in the South.

The Richmond Enquirer has instituted investigations into the armament of Virginia, and finds that the State possesses 53,000 mus tant-General and the Commissioners, are bending their best energies to the arming of the State, and old Virginia is now ready take from Harper's Ferry, Old Point Comfort,

and Gosport Navy Yard.' The New Orleans Picayune says: "Our files show the existence of strong popular many of the counties great accord of feeling his full proficiency in all studies and he was is represented to exist. The Lone Star flag admitted. continues to be raised, and earnest appeals are made to the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature. In some cases demonstrations of a determination to act independently of any other State is manifested, though the more conservative portion of the warm State's rights men seem to prefer making common cause with other States, doing nothing rashly, but not falling behind those most earnest for the defence of Southern

The Legislature of Mississippi met on Tuesday, pursuant to the call of the Governor. The two houses merely met and organized and received the Governor's Message, which is uncompromising in its tone. The members of the Legislature appear to be unanimously in favor of secession.

Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, has returned from South Carolina, having failed so far to hitch Virginia to South Carolina. Mr. Ruffin is an honest disunionist. He admitted in the presence of several gentlemen, that he was for disunion, no matter who had been

The Hon. Mr. Curry, of Alabama, in a private letter gives a flat contradiction to the report that he is against secession.

Out of the one bundred and sixty-seven nembers of the South Carolina Legislature. there is not a single man who is known to be a co-operationist-every one is in favor of unconditional secession. It is believed that if a single member avowed his sentiments to be otherwise, he would be summarily dealt with There is little said, however, upon the great question which now agitates the nation .he people have reposed into quietude, but t is the repose of settled conviction, and calm. deliberate determination.

It is now evident that none will be sent to he South Carolina Convention unless strongly committed to secession. Financially matters are growing desperate in Charleston. A petition is circulating among the merchants, asking the banks to suspend. The banks have now sufficiently contracted to be safe themselves, and they look rather coolly on such movements. They want to go through the ordeal unscathed.

The only difference among the people of Georgia is as to the mode of resistance—all demand more than concession. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel thus expresses the conservative sentiment, which is the only opposition to secession. "We would test the power of this Government to give us justice. we would demand of the North absolute noninterference in our affairs, we would arm and equip ourselves, we would cultivate cordial unity and fraternity from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, we would force the North to her duty, or drive her from the benefits of the Republic, and finally, when every honorable effort should fail, we would declare Georgia an independent Government, standing alone if need be, or in unison with her Southern sisters in a new Republic-or a new-Government of some sort."

Mr. McGowan, a member of the House o Representatives of South Carolina, and a recognized leader in the State, said in the course of a debate in the House on the 9th instant. We have long been satisfied as to the causes of dissolution: "We avail ourselves of the election of Lincoln, but it is not with us the only cause of complaint. We have remained in the Union for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of our Southern sisters-to arrange the time when and the manner how, and for nothing else."

THE BREAKING UP-THE PACIFIC REPUB

IIC. &c -The Staunton Vindicator says the idea of the separation of the Pacific States from the Confederacy is one that has been entertained, but lain dormant, ever since the liscovery of gold in that region. Now that and separate action of South Carolina or of the North American Republic is about to topple to its fall, the scheme of a Pacific Republic springs into vigorous existence, with a certainty of its formation in the event of the secession of the Cotton States. Hon. M. A. Otero, delegate from New Mexico, has already written to his people advising them to unite their destiny with the Pacific States in the event of a dissolution of the Union .-Certainly, that would be the most natural alliance New Mexico should make, unless Texas should resume her position among the Republics of the Continent, and embracing Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, Durango, and several other of the Mexican States, and Arizona and New Mexico, from a Confederacy of vast Territorial limits, as well as immense mineral wealth and agricultural capabilities. The first announcement of actual secession will cause to spring into existence innumerable schemes for petty Republics, for the bond that binds these States together once broken, every section will feel free to act for itself. the consequence of which will be a Northern Republic, two Southern Republics, a Middle Republic, a Western Republic, and a Pacific

THE STORM ON LAKE ERIE.-The storm of Saturday and Sunday last was one of the most severe that has been experienced for many years. The reports in the Northern papers include disasters to over fifty vessels, some being totally lost, others driven ashore, and others yet only partially damaged: The loss of life already known is also serious .-Two propellers, with numerous crews, were wrecked and all on board lost. The weather was intensely cold with a blinding snow-storm, and many of the saved from the wrecked vessels were badly frozen. A large fleet of yessels were still to be heard from. CLOAKS!

CLOAKS!!! the Garibaldi.

\$25 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen on the night of the 8th inst., a bright bay HORSE, five years old, about fifteen and a half hands high, he has a sear upon his back produced by the suddle, one white hin foot. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or for any information so that I get him. W. R. MILLAN.

of the ladies. TAYLOR & HUTCHISON.

Washington, nov 24

62, cor. of Fairfax and Prince-sts. CHEESE.—25 boxes prime Cutting Cheese, now, landing and for sale by F. A. REED & CO.,

Virginia Afinual Conference:—Seventh Day, [REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.] The Conference was opened with the usual religious exercises by Rev. Mr. Nolley. In the absence of Bishop Paine, Rev. Dr.

L. M. Lee, Presiding Elder of the Norfolk District took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting last held were-On motion, the Conference took up the case of the Rev. J. M. Arnold of the Peters. burg District, and his character having been endorsed by the Presiding Elder, was passed. The Conference then took up the question "who are admitted on trial?" when the fol-

lowing names were mentioned:

renton Quarterly Conference, a tolerable preacher, a cultivated young man, and a college graduate; he had been offered a situation in Jackson, Miss., worth \$2,000, but feeling of resistance to the Government when had declined it in order to enter the minisit shall pass into Republican hands. In try. The Examining Committee reported Geo. S. May-recommended by the Quarterly Conference of Taylor's Island Station. An Englishman, who came to this region at the request of members of the Methodist Protestant church; he travelled in connection

E. H. Henry-recommended by the War-

with that church, succeeded admirably; then left that church, joined the Methodist Episcopal church, travelled in that connection for awhile and then, in consequence of some connection with slavery, joined the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Rev. Mr. Coulling thought that while Brother May was an excellent man, yet as he was a married man, it demanded a thought as to whether the Conference already full of married preachers would not embarrass it-

mand a station able to support a married Rev. Mr. Blount said that the previous history of the vascilating ecclesiastical connections of the candidate had produced a bad impression on the Conference and led to his rejection last year. But since then he had come to know him better, and now recom-

self to increase the number, without the can-

didate possesses such ability as would com-

mended warmly to the conference. Mr. Travis bore testimony to his ability and acceptability as a minister. Rev. Mr. Coulling thought the question was not the fitness of Mr. May but the policy of admitting married men at this time.

Rev. Mr. Archer sustained the views of Mr. Coulling. Rev. Mr. Burton warmly opposed the policy proposed. He thought that an ordained minister on every circuit to administer the sacraments, would add largely to the church. A minister's wife was a helpmate in the ministry not a hindrance. If there was not a man on each circuit who would board preacher's wife when her husband gave them the bread of life it, was a shame. He spoke at

length and with much effect. Rev. Mr. Cross said that Mr. Smithson had authorized him to say that what Mr. May failed to get of \$400 per annum he would

Mr. Branch, of Petersburg (lay delegate) "If he don't I will." The question was taken, and Mr. May aditted into the travelling more annual conference of the Methodist

Protestant church, Rev. Mr. Saunders, of the Alabama conference and Rev. Mr. Greenaway, of this city, were introduced to the conference and cordialy received. The conference then took up the order of the day being the report of Publishing com-

mittee on the exhibit of the Richmond Chris-It was stated that the committee had been in session up to 21 o'clock this morning, then adjourning until 81 o'clock, and were still in session. They asked further time

which was granted. The Board of Stewards made a report upon certain memorials from the Petersburg and Lynchburg stations in relation to the manner of dividing the conference collections and assessing the salary of the Presiding Elder,

occompanied by certain resolutions. These resolutions provide that, hereafter, n assessing the Conference collection and salary of the Presiding Elder among the various circuits and stations, a just and equitable basis shall be adopted, having reference both to numbers, and to pecuniary ability, without pressing heavily upon any, and operating equitably upon all. The first resolution being before the Con-

Rev. Messrs. Coulling and Langhorne discussed the matter.

Mr. Branch, of Petersburg, advocated the adaption of the report, and declared that the plan adopted by the Petersburg Quarterly Conference was the proper one. Rev. Mr. Edwards, had hoped that, that

report would be adopted without debate .--He believed that the fiscal plan which was recommended by the General Conference on being adopted by the Virginia Conference became the law. He did not look to the language of the resolutions but to the tenor .-He thought that they had very properly combined numbers and ability as the basis of assessment. He believed that if liberal churches had the credit for their surplus, they would send up sufficient surplus to make up all deficiency in the poorer church-

Rev. Dr. Smith thought that willingness to contribute, had sometimes been mistaken for ability to contribute by the district stewards, and as the cities were generally more willing to pay, they were sometimes indiscreetly assessed. Rev. Mr. Langhorne, agreed with Dr.

Smith, and the language of the resolutions that numbers and ability should be estimated as a financial basis. He spoke with some spirit in regard to the manner in which Presiding Elders were sometimes met. The stationed preacher got all and the Elder if he was not present at the Quarterly meeting was left to "suck his fingers," and got nothing.
Rev. Mr. Manning and Rev. Mr. Burton

addressed the Conference upon the subject. Rev. Dr. Lee took occasion in his remarks to speak of the couvetousness of the church and of the age. Rev. Mr. Bennett, in reply, said that the

Methodists of Virginia were most liberal in their contributions; they had given \$100,000 to endow Randolph Macon College, \$74,000 to the Publishing House, and \$20,000 to Missions, beside a liberal support to the pastors of the church. He protested against the idea that the church was illiberal. Rev. Dr. Lee denied with much spirit that

he had declared that the members of the church were stingy. He was, himself, the best witness of their liberality, but he did believe that many men, even within the sound of his voice, loved money more than they ought.

Rev. Mr. Davis argued that the per capita basis was evidently wrong, and that that pro perty as well as persons should enter into the

Rev. Mr. Coulling explained his position The report and resolutions were adopted. Rev. Mr. McCauley and Rev. Mr. Lemon, of the Baltimore Conference, were introduced. The Conference then took up the order of

the day, the report of the committee on the exhibit of the Richmond Christian Advocate. The committee, through Rev. Dr. Cowles, reported that, after careful consideration, they found that the Advocate is barely selfsustaining, if indeed, it be not conducted at a loss. They recommend that each preacher make annual reports to the conference F. A. REED & CO., of the subscription lists within the bounds No. 6 South Wharves. of his charge. They also recommend that